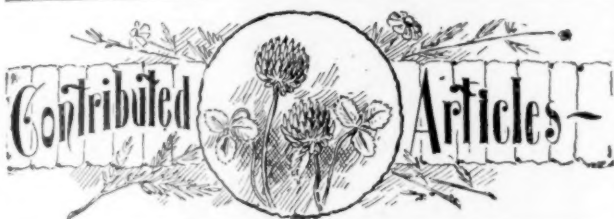


36th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 7, 1896.

No. 19.



Hints on Spring Management of Bees.

BY MRS. J. N. HEATER.

As so much of the season's success depends upon the work done or undone at this time of the year, too much care cannot be exercised to avoid expensive blunders. Every colony should be put in such condition as to strength that it will have a large and effective force of foragers ready to take advantage of the first honey-yield. Every apiarist should, and is supposed to, know when to expect the first yield of nectar, and of course will act accordingly.

Stimulative feeding should be practiced with prudence and judgment, if at all, and only diluted syrup or honey should be used. If the bees are stimulated beyond their strength, the intervention of two or three cold days and nights may chill the brood thus reared, owing to the colonies not being strong enough to cover it. Not only is the loss of the brood sustained, but there has been a heavy tax on the vital forces of the nurses which cannot be regained.

As a rule, it is better for beginners to see that food enough is supplied for the wants of both bees and brood, cut off upward ventilation by laying a board or enameled cloth over the frames, and let them alone. If some of the colonies are light in bees, they may be strengthened by occasionally giving a frame of hatching brood from some strong colony which will suffer no injury from the loss of it. But this, even, must be done cautiously, and no old bees carried from one hive to another, as that is one of the easiest ways in the world to start robbing.

The spreading of brood, like stimulative feeding, is more often a harm than a help; although an experienced apiarist might be able to practice either to advantage, knowing to a nicety, as he does, just how and when to make such manipulations.

While it is not advisable to bate the bees out too early, when the weather is unsettled, and there is danger of loss from cold winds, yet when the time comes that they will persist in searching for natural pollen, it is economy to furnish them with rye flour in convenient places sheltered from the wind. Little troughs of water in sunny locations complete their bill of fare, and they are content to take care of themselves.

Columbus, Nebr.

Some Bee-Notes from California.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

THE BEE-KEEPERS' EXCHANGE.—It is unfortunate for the California Bee-Keepers' Exchange that the present season is so unpromising for a honey crop. As yet, we have received only about nine inches of rain, while, according to all reports, 15 inches is necessary for a good honey crop. True, we may get more, but bee-keepers or ranchmen do not expect much rain after this date. Thus, it looks very much at present as though the honey product of Southern California, the present season, would be like that of two years ago—nothing. Yet I do not believe the bee-keepers will be discouraged, or will give up the new organization. Those in the regions of orchards and alfalfa fields will doubtless get something of a crop; and others have already reaped advantage in the lower prices which they have had to pay for supplies. I very much mistake the temper and spirit of our bee-keepers if they let the



Mrs. J. N. Heater, Columbus, Nebr.

discouraging prospect discourage them. We will hang to The Bee-Keepers' Exchange, and be ready with the next harvest to secure a price that shall pay us for our labor in securing the crop.

I quite agree with a recent writer in Gleanings, that every State in the country ought to follow the example of California, then we should have full control of the honey, and could de-

mand remunerative prices. I believe this is a matter that should be talked up in all the associations, State and National, and we should not "cry quits" until the whole country was organized. This consummation will surely be realized in the not very distant future; whether we shall reap the advantages depends upon whether we are ready to act with energy and effect.

FOUL BROOD.—The subject of foul brood is a very practical one in many of our bee-keeping regions. I know a bee-keeper not very far from Claremont in whose apiary a year ago there were five or six colonies diseased with foul brood. At my suggestion, that those colonies should be treated, and certainly better be destroyed than to be left to spread the disease, he remarked that he thought his bees had had it before, and they got well. He now reports very sadly that every colony in his apiary has the disease. He feels very badly, and has double reason for his condition.

It seems to me that every bee-keeper in the country should be thoroughly informed regarding this malady, and that we should have such laws and inspection as would protect bee-keepers against this evil. Ontario, Canada, has given us a very wise example in this direction.

BUCKTHORN AS A HONEY-PLANT.—One of the most common group of plants in California is the buckthorn. There are many species of these shrubs, and all are very prolific of flowers. One, the California lilac, resembles quite closely the lilac of the East, and is very beautiful. Most of them, however, are white, and as we go through the brush-wood, we are constantly running upon these plants. I am happy to say that they are very attractive to the bees. I find the shrubs alive with these little insects, bearing away their heavy load of pollen and honey. As they bloom in late March and early April, before the sage and buckwheat are in blossom, they are quite valuable as early bee-forage. This is especially true in out-apiaries away from the orchards. The genus of the buckthorn is *Ceanothus*, of which genus there are a large number of species. Like nearly all of the bee-plants of California, these buckthorns are a long time in bloom, and are thus far more valuable as honey-plants than they would otherwise be.

ORANGE-BLOOM AND BEES.—During the last few days the hum of the bees has been very constant and very loud in all the region about Claremont. The orange orchards are in full bloom, and the odor is not only very perceptible in the streets near by the orchards, but is borne by the winds to regions far distant, even to apiaries miles away; thus swarms of bees are passing from the apiaries to the orange orchards in quest of the nectar.

Appropos to the above, I would say that I know of no honey more delicious than that from the orange-bloom. As we might expect, the flavor reminds one decidedly of the odor. I have often secured enough fruit-blossom honey in Michigan, so that I could test its quality. I always found it very delicious. There was a delicate reminder of fruit preserve which was altogether agreeable. Thus I was not surprised to learn how exquisite this orange-blossom honey is.

BEE-MARTIN OR KINGBIRD.—It is a fact beyond question that the bee-bird, or bee-martin, or kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus*, destroys bees, both drones and workers, in the Eastern States, often to quite an extent. We also have a bird said to destroy bees here in California. It belongs to the same genus as the one already mentioned. These birds sit on a perch, and as the bee comes towards the hive, darts after it, catches it in its bill and flies back to its perch. It is then seen to go through certain motions, after which the bee is swallowed, and it is ready to repeat the operation. I am very curious to know what becomes of the bee's stinger. From what we know, we should expect that the bird would certainly get

stung in the throat as it swallows the bee. I have seen toads swallow bees, and, upon dissection, I found just as many stings in the toad's throat as there had been bees swallowed. In this case, of course, the toad is either callous against the stings, or else not sensitive to the poison. Is it possible that in the case of the kingbird the sting is extracted before the bee is swallowed? True, this would require no little intelligence; but I think many of our lower animals are brighter than we give them credit for being. We should suppose that an animal as highly organized as a bird, and especially as these fly-catchers, would be injured if stung so much in the throat, mouth, oesophagus or stomach. I wish those who have opportunity to observe this matter would kill and dissect a bird and find what is the truth in the matter. If, as is probable, the bees are found without their stingers, then the latter should be looked for in the anterior part of the alimentary canal of the bird. Years ago I dissected kingbirds and found worker-bees in their stomachs, but I regret to say that I never thought of the stingers, and so made no observations in reference to this point.

Claremont, Calif., April 21.



United States Association of Bee-Keepers' Societies.

BY W. F. MARKS.

Heartily approving Mr. Brodbeck's suggestion on page 195, to organize a National Bee-Keepers' Association, I should like to submit a few thoughts in connection with that subject.

We have had in this State, for some time, an organization known as the New York State Association of County Agricultural Societies. Its object was "to secure by association and co-operation greater efficiency in the operation of the various county societies." It was a power that could dictate Legislation and other matters, but about two years ago the town agricultural societies organized an association that has proved more formidable and of greater influence than the association of county societies. I mention this to show the importance and necessity of local organizations, however small, and the power they command when combined.

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant land."

This is the correct way to organize and maintain a National Bee-Keepers' Association. Let all the bee-keepers' societies in the United States combine and organize the *United States Association of Bee-Keepers' Societies*. This can be easily and satisfactorily accomplished by the selection and assembling of an equal number of delegates elected for that purpose from each society. By this method you will have an organization that is representative, and will command the confidence and respect of all. In this case the small or local societies are the very roots of the organization—not the branches, as was the case under the old auxiliary or affiliated system. And there would be an object in organizing and maintaining bee-keepers' societies in localities where at present none exist.

There should be such a society in nearly every county, and we should insist upon having at least one in every congressional district.

I sincerely believe that the plan suggested will be an inducement for the bee-keepers of every locality to form societies that collectively will result in an organization of the bee-keepers of this country worthy of the name; they will feel that their local society, however small, is an important link in a well-organized and successful National Association, where all members and all localities have an equal voice.

Chapinville, N. Y.



See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 301.

Bee-Keepers' Union—Honey Competition and Prices.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

Referring to page 242, I think Mr. Newman is not warranted in characterizing as an "unkind fling" what was a plain statement of fact, and I am sure it was given with no malice aforethought. He thinks my language misleading and unreasonable when I say, "There's no use blinking the fact that it is now on the down-grade as to members." He says it is no more on the down-grade than other institutions, but that has nothing to do with the case. I wasn't saying whether it was more or less successful than other institutions. I was only saying it was on the down-grade as to numbers. He says, "Last year its decrease was only 20 per cent.;" and whenever I can see that a falling off of 20 per cent. isn't being on the down-grade as to numbers, I'll gladly retract.

For I'm sure I want to see the Union on the up-grade, and I'm sorry to see so many misunderstandings concerning its union with the North American. Witness the absurdity of the idea that amalgamation would oust the present Manager, and that amalgamation could not be effected because then it would be international, while the Union has always been international, and a Canadian had 16 votes at the last election.

The latest is from G. A. Millard, on page 254. Like a good many others, he seems to think that the advocacy of amalgamation comes mainly from members of the North American who are not members of the Union. I wish he would take the trouble to look the matter up and give us the names of those who have advocated amalgamation who are not members of the Union. He wants the advocates of amalgamation to "walk up and pay their \$1.00 like the rest of us." Give us the names of those who haven't paid their \$1.00.

But there's nothing new about that error. The new part comes when he wants them not to "tack onto members who do not wish it, the expense of expensive meetings." Who ever dreamed of such a thing? Each person has always paid his own expenses, and I don't know that any one has thought of anything different. It is just possible that Mr. Millard might mean the incidental expenses of the meeting, but hardly that, for he would hardly call an expensive meeting one whose expenses didn't reach a hundred dollars.

REPLY TO G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Mr. Doolittle, I don't—that is, I'm not entirely sure I can answer all your questions, but I'll make some effort in that direction, and as you refer to matters in preceding numbers, it's a pleasure to know that all the numbers of the "Old Reliable" for this year are before me, safely anchored in a wood binder. If you haven't tried one of those binders, I'm pretty sure you ought to, for I think you would be pleased therewith.

The first question (on page 255) is, "Why do you object to California honey coming to the Chicago market?" Before I can answer that, I must ask you to show me the place or time when I made such objection. I don't quite dare to say I never said anything of the kind, for you're such a hand to remember and refer to what has been said, that I don't want to run any risks. But I'll only go so far, just now, as to say that I have no present recollection of having objected to California honey coming to Chicago. And as all the rest of the questions in the same paragraph are on the same basis, I must ask to postpone the answers till I know what I said against California competition.

Your next question wants to know why so many mouths are watering for honey while you and I are growling at low prices. Say, Doolittle, between you and me don't you think it's a mean trick of you to take advantage of a fellow the way you do by barring him out from the use of the only available answer he has on hand by saying in advance, "Please do not

say, 'I don't know?'" Whatever other reasons there may be why so many people don't eat honey, I think one of the reasons is that they are ignorant and imagine that honey is a luxury they can't afford, when in reality it is a better and cheaper food than they suppose. I don't suppose many people know that children will be better satisfied and nourished with a pound of honey than with a pound of butter.

You next ask why hardly as much honey is consumed now as when there were only half as many people and honey three times as high. I didn't know that was so, but supposed there was more used now. If there's hardly as much used now, isn't the principal reason that it isn't produced? For I have some doubt whether there would be such a wonderful sight more produced if the price was higher. Don't most bee-keepers produce all they can, and all they would if prices were higher? I'm not sure that I'd produce a pound more if prices were doubled. Would you? Then again I think, as I have already said, that more honey would be used if people knew its intrinsic value. Mr. Martin may be right, that people prefer glucosed honey at a lower price, but that's again just the same ignorance on the part of the people. They don't know how much better the pure article is.

You want to know why I'm growling over low prices when a pound of honey will buy just as much wheat, potatoes or land as ever. Well, maybe I've growled more than I ought to, and at first blush it looks as though I had no reasonable excuse for growling if relative values kept all the same, the honey of this year buying just as much as the honey of other years. But right there's the trouble. In spite of the way you've put it, the honey of last year wouldn't begin to buy as much as the honey of former years. At least it wouldn't with me. Very true, a pound of it might, but a crop of it wouldn't, and when a day's labor brings more wheat than formerly, and a day's labor brings less honey than formerly, you can hardly expect me to feel satisfied with as much wheat as I used to get for a pound of honey. See? If I could get the same crop of honey now for the same labor as formerly, then I ought not to complain at swapping for the same amount of wheat as formerly, but if I can only get one pound where I used to get two, then I don't feel that the price of honey ought to keep step with that of wheat and other things in their downward march.

Now I'll not feel the least hurt if you'll fit a better answer to these questions, and while you're at it I'll give you another question to answer lest you fire it at me: Why is it that there's so little difference in the price of honey whether the crop is large or small?

Marengo, Ill.



Bees and Fruit—That Horticultural Fable.

BY W. S. FULTZ.

MR. EDITOR:—On page 184, under the head of "A Horticultural Fable," you publish and then comment on an article from Meehan's Monthly for December, in which you say that a bee cannot puncture a grape in any part.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have been a fruit-grower for 22 years, and I also have been a bee-keeper for over 40 years, and I do know that bees can and do puncture grapes and other fruit, and knowing it to be a positive certainty, I feel just like the writer of that article, that is, that bee-keepers must have some sinister motive in endeavoring to educate the public that bees cannot destroy fruit.

I have had hundreds of boxes of berries destroyed by bees in a single season. I have seen bees work so thickly on raspberries and strawberries that from three to five bees were on every ripe berry in the patch. I have known bees to attack berry-patches with a fury that was irresistible, and drove the pickers entirely away. On such occasions I have looked in vain for the birds, wasps, and hornets, that bee-keepers and

bee-editors tell us puncture the skin so that the bees can suck the juice.

I have also had bees to work on my grapes to such an extent that the damage was serious, and at such times I never could see the birds, wasps, and hornets, that so obligingly came and punctured the skin for them. I also have watched the bees at such times, and have seen them alight on a whole grape, whose skin was unpunctured, and when the bee left the grape the puncture was visible.

Now, Mr. Editor, you knew better than to make the assertion that a bee could not puncture the skin of a grape—for if such is the case, will you please tell us how they sometimes enlarge the entrances to their hives when too small? Do they hire their second cousins—the wasps and hornets—or do they get the birds to peck the wood away?

A few years ago, if I remember rightly, Dr. C. C. Miller and Mrs. L. Harrison had quite a controversy on this matter, of how the bees managed to enlarge the entrances to their hives when necessary. Dr. Miller said they had a biter and bit the wood away; and Mrs. Harrison just as earnestly asserted that they did not have a biter, but that they had a picker, and picked the wood away. Now, I am not quarreling with the Doctor or the lady, but both are good authority among bee-keepers, and it doesn't make any difference whether the bees have a biter or a picker, the same instrument that enables them to cut away the hard wood of a hive will enable them to puncture the soft skin of a grape or other fruit.

In the fall of 1865, I purchased a copy of "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," and studied it during the winter, and the next spring I transferred some of my bees from their box-hives into Langstroth hives, and, as recommended in the book, I tied the combs with cord, and the bees cut the cord to pieces, and carried it out before they had properly fastened the combs, and I had a sorry mess on my hands. I don't know whether the bees used a biter or a picker to tear that cord to pieces, but I firmly believe that they did not hire any wasps or hornets to do the work for them, and that the same instrument that enabled them to cut that cord to pieces could be used to cut the skin of any kind of fruit.

Along about the summer of 1870, before sections came into use, we used 5-pound boxes in which our bees stored their surplus honey. It was an extraordinarily good season for honey, and I ran short of 5-pound boxes, and made boxes of thin lumber; these boxes were 5 inches wide and 16 inches long, with a pasteboard bottom, in which were cut holes to fit the holes in the honey-boards on the hives. There were some 30 of those boxes, and the bees cut the pasteboard bottoms to pieces and carried them out of the hives, and I don't believe that they hired the wasps and hornets to help them do it, but that they did it with their biter or picker, and the same biter or picker that enabled them to tear that pasteboard to pieces, would enable them to tear open the soft skin of a grape, or any other fruit.

Of later years, we have been using sections in the surplus arrangements on our hives, and we cover some of them with enameled cloth, placing the smooth side down, and we have had several of those covers eaten through by the bees, and I firmly believe that it would not be any more of a task for bees to eat through the smooth skin of a grape than for them to eat through the cloth.

There are other points in that comment that I would like to notice, but it would require too much time and space, but I want to say that it is not to be wondered at that horticulturists are getting disgusted at the patronizing manner in which bee-keepers seek to teach them about their own business, and insinuate that they (the horticulturists) lack the brains necessary to know their own business.

[See page 296.—Ed.]

Muscatine, Iowa.

Working Weak Colonies for Comb Honey.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Soon after writing my last article for the American Bee Journal, I received a letter from a correspondent telling how glad he was that I was to write a few articles on working bees so as to secure comb honey, and desiring that I would give an article on how he could best work weak colonies so as to secure comb honey from them, as many of his colonies were coming out weak this year. After reading this letter I came to the conclusion that I had best give an article on this subject, although I had not intended so to do.

In going over the apiary for the first time in the spring, as spoken of on page 194, I do so by beginning on one side of the yard and opening the first hive on the first row, and thus continuing, taking row by row, so that there may be system to the work, and should I not get over the yard in one day, or be called away from some cause, I may know just where I left off, etc. If the bees have not wintered well (as evidently our correspondent's bees have not, else they would not be weak), I may find this first colony has brood in only two frames, and only small patches at that, while the little honey there is in the frames is scattered throughout the hive. To best fix them, I take the two frames having the brood in and set them close to one side of the hive, and then take all the other combs (after brushing the bees off which may be straggling on them) to the shop. After getting a comb well filled with honey from the shop, which was left over from the previous season, I return and place it close beside the other two combs having the brood, after which a division-board is nicely adjusted to suit the requirements of the little colony, when the quilts are carefully tucked about them on top and down the side of the division-board, and the entrance to the hive is now regulated so but one or two bees can pass at a time, and is so fixed that it comes beyond the division-board, thus shutting off the cool outside air from coming directly upon the bees.

I now place a small stone in such a position on the cover that it tells me in the future at a glance that this is a weak colony and how it is fixed, when I pass on to the next.

This colony proves a good one, and needs no fixing save as I have already given in the articles before this.

The next one proves to be hardly a fair colony, and has brood in only three or four combs, hence should be treated similarly to the first, except that a frame of honey is placed on either side of the brood, for such colonies are often apt to get short of stores, as they have few bees to gather from the early flowers, and are feeding much brood in proportion to the number of old bees in the hive.

In going over the yard the second time, I commence at the same place I did when first looking the bees over, and upon opening the hive I look for the queen to see if her wings are clipped. This clipping part I forgot to speak of in the previous articles. In working for comb honey we are quite apt to have swarms, and if the queen has her wings in perfect condition she may go off with the swarm to the woods, or we be bothered with swarms uniting, or climbing high trees after swarms, etc. I know some do not favor queens with clipped wings, but after an experience with them both ways, I still adhere to the practice, and believe, *all things considered*, that it is one of the things which pays in the apiary.

If I find the queen has not been clipped, I now cut her wing, which, being done, I observe the brood in the two frames, and if I find it near one end of the frames, I change ends with one of the frames, which causes the bees to fill the other ends with brood. If there is still plenty of honey the hive is closed, the stone put on another part of the cover to the hive to tell what was done there last, and a mark made to show that the queen has her wing clipped.

How the next or full colony is treated, I told you about in my last article.

The colony having brood in three or four combs is now looked after, the queen's wing clipped, if not already so, and the amount of brood noted, as well as the amount of honey. If they do not have honey enough, a frame of honey is set over beyond the division-board so they can run under and get as they want, for our object now is to keep this colony on the five frames they already have till they are literally full of brood. In this way we keep the strongest of the weak colonies till they have five frames of brood, when one frame is taken, which has the most mature brood in it, and given to some colony not quite as strong which has only four combs of brood. The next time over these weak colonies, a frame of as nearly mature brood as possible is taken from each of the colonies now having five frames of brood, while each time a frame of brood is thus taken from any colony a frame of honey is put in the place of it, the same as we did in the strong colony to stimulate brood-rearing.

The next time frames are taken from each of the colonies having five frames of brood and given to those having only two frames, for by this time it has become warm weather, so there is no danger from chilling brood with the weakest we had at the beginning.

Thus I keep working till all that are weak colonies in the spring contain five frames of brood, which should occur about June 20, in an average season in this locality.

I now go to hive No. 1 and open it, looking the frames over till I find the one the queen is on, when it is set outside of the hive and the four remaining frames, with all the adhering bees, and taken to No. 2. I next spread apart the frames in No. 2, so as to set the four frames brought from No. 1 in each alternate space made by spreading the frames in No. 2, when the hive is closed. In a few days this colony will be equal to the very best in the yard, and if it does not store as much comb honey as any of the best colonies you had in the spring, it will turn out differently with you than it does with me.

In this way I get as much comb honey from two weak colonies in the spring as I do from one of the very best, and make a good nucleus out of the frame which had the queen on it, besides. I might tell what I do with this nucleus during the season, but it would make this article too long, and, besides, it is foreign to the production of comb honey.

Borodino, N. Y.



Timely Articles—Other Suggestions.

BY WM. S. BARCLAY.

I can conceive scarcely anything in the course of our labors which affords such a treat as a well-written article descriptive of some implement, or some particular manner of work, which will lead us to success, and at the same time save labor in the apiary and the workshop; and to receive the instructions therein contained at a time when we can put them at once to a practical test, is still a greater pleasure. That we cannot have such a pleasure at all times is certainly our misfortune, but that such is the case, we all well know, as, for instance, it almost always happens that at the swarming and honey-gathering season, many things happen which we would be glad to make known to our fellow bee-keepers, but by reason of weariness from work, and being pressed for time, we are deprived of giving the pleasure we are all so anxious to receive.

HEATING HONEY.—Such an article as above referred to, was the one on page 36, on "Experiments in Heating Honey," by Hon. R. L. Taylor. At the time it came to hand, I was engaged in liquifying candied honey, and it may be imagined I perused it with much satisfaction, and although I have been using much the same process heretofore in restoring honey to its original state, there were implements described and sug-

gestions thrown out as regards temperature, etc., which I shall hasten to put to practical use, and I cheerfully embrace the present occasion to heartily thank Mr. Taylor for his valuable suggestions.

BEES SPORTING.—I observed on page 34, that Dr. Miller (who with Doolittle is the first I look for when I get the Bee Journal) does not like my idea "that old, as well as young, bees sport before their hives." Well, I fear I cannot resist the conclusion I advanced when stating the above opinion, neither do I think the Doctor will if he observes carefully. It is certainly easy to distinguish between a young, fuzzy Italian and a smooth, aged one—the difference in color of both of these on the wing is plainly visible. Now keep your eyes on the darker ones (old bees) until they alight on the entrance-board, and you will soon learn whether the old bees engage in "sporting." If you do not reach the same opinion as myself, I must think that you are breeding a different strain of Italians from those I have propagated with the greatest care since 1861, when I got my first Langstroth queen (Italian).

SMOKER-FUEL.—But what will our neat, cleanly lady bee-keepers say to the Doctor for his apparent endorsement of a smoker-fuel (on page 38), by his answer to a question on this point? While on this subject, let me say that probably the cleanest and most lasting smoker-fuel is fine chips from sugar-tree or maple. As a cheap fuel, I find to take old newspapers (thick carpet paper is better), put them in loose rolls about two inches in diameter, and soak them in pretty strong salt-petre water, and then thoroughly dry them. I find nothing cheaper or more convenient.

Beaver, Pa.

Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Honey or Sugar for Spring Feeding.

Which is the cheaper for spring feeding of bees, dark extracted honey at 4 cents a pound, or granulated sugar at 6 cents a pound?

H. L.

ANSWER.—Now, look here, you can figure that as well as I can, and I'm just a little afraid you're trying to show how much I don't know. But let's figure it up together, and you watch whether the figuring is all right. About 2 pounds of water to 5 pounds of sugar will make, if I am not mistaken, a syrup about equivalent to honey in consistency. The 5 pounds of sugar cost 30 cents, and as the water is free, that makes 7 pounds of syrup at 30 cents, or 4 2/7 cents per pound. So the 4-cent honey is the cheaper of the two, providing figures don't lie, which they sometimes do. But it's possible that bees will consume more of the honey than of the sugar—R. L. Taylor found they used more honey than sugar in winter—and that might turn the scale to make the sugar cheaper. On the other hand, 5 pounds of sugar and 2 of water don't make 7 pounds of syrup, for there's some evaporation, so that brings up the cost of the sugar again. Guess you'll spend less money to buy honey at 4 cents than sugar at 6 cents.

Now I want to ask another question I'd like to have you answer. With honey at 4 cents and sugar at 6 cents, which had I better use for spring feeding? For it may be that

what's cheapest isn't always best. Supposing the cost figures out exactly the same, and you have the honey on hand, I'll give some reasons why I'd prefer the honey. I have something of an idea that while sugar may be just as good for fuel, it may not be quite so good as honey to rear strong young bees. The honey is on hand, all ready to use, unless it be adding some water, and using the honey avoids the trouble of making the exchange. If you use the honey, no prying neighbor will say you fed sugar to make honey, and there's more danger of harm from that kind of thing in spring than in fall. Using the honey is just so much help to the honey market. Now, what do you say?

Sections with Comb Built by Foul-Broody Colonies.

Is there any danger in using sections that have been built full of combs by foul-broody colonies? Would there be any danger of starting foul brood? They would be fine "baits," as they are white, and no honey in them. SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Very certainly. Don't think for a minute of using them. Melt up the wax and burn up the wood. If any honey is left by the melting, you can eat it yourself, but be very sure no bees can get hold of it. It's hard to be too careful about the dread disease.

Bee-Diarrhea Prevention.

I am looking for an article on bee-diarrhea or bee-paralysis. I have lost 40 colonies with it, mostly. Is there anything that can be done after it commences in a colony?

Tuttle's, N. Y.

A. P.

ANSWER.—By this time, without doubt, a perfect cure has been accomplished, for no better cure exists than a good flight. Indeed, it is somewhat doubtful whether there is any other cure, although some think that heating up the cellar in which bees are kept goes a long way toward a cure. At any rate, cases have been reported in which a temperature of 60° to 80° maintained for a short time seemed to leave the bees in much better condition. In general, attention must be given to prevention of diarrhea rather than to cure. This must be done in fall, by seeing that they have proper stores in good season, and by taking all care as to ventilation and protection.

Transferring—Finding Black Queens, Etc.

1. I have four colonies of bees, two in dovetailed hives and two in odd-sized movable-frame hives. I desire to get the latter two into standard hives. I consulted "ABC of Bee-Culture," and about four weeks ago I put a new hive with frames filled with foundation on top of one of these old hives. The book says that after the queen has begun to lay in the new hive, the old hive can be removed, and the bees will be in the new hive. My bees have filled the new combs nearly full of honey, and left no room for the queen to lay in the new hive. Now, if I put on a super, will the bees carry the honey into the sections, and make room for the queen to lay, or what would you advise?

2. The past week has been cold, windy weather, and I notice one of my hives has a large number of dead bees on the ground around it. Does this denote anything serious?

3. My bees are common black ones. I would like to get Italians, but I am afraid if I should get new queens I would not be able to find the old queens to remove them. I have looked over my bees several times, and have never seen a queen but once. Can you give any good rules for finding a queen?

4. After receiving a queen by mail, how long can she be kept before introducing? C. E. D. California.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, you can put on a super and the bees will empty out cells for the queen, but you should uncup the cells in the central part where the queen is likely to lay. You can slice off the cappings with a knife, or scratch over the

cappings with a three-tined fork having its tines wired together so they will measure about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across, or perhaps you will like still better a wire hair-brush to pound over the cappings.

2. Very likely it's all right.

3. There are no sure rules for finding a queen. It's somewhat a matter of patience and practice. And yet attention to some things will help very much. Go at it as quietly as possible, using very little smoke, as smoke and rough handling will alarm the bees and set them to running, and then you might as well give up the job till another time.

If you anticipate trouble in finding a queen, try this plan: Have an empty hive at your side. Lift out the first frame nearest you, and after looking somewhat carefully for the queen, put it in the empty hive on the side next to you, but at a distance of an inch or so from the side of the hive. After looking over the next frame, put it close up to the one you took out first. Put the third one an inch distant from the second, and the fourth one close up to the third. Put the fifth one an inch from the fourth, and the sixth close to the fifth. Then put the seventh about an inch from the side of the hive in the same hive where it was, and the eighth close up to it. Then the ninth an inch or so distant, and the tenth close to the ninth. Now you have the combs in pairs, three pairs in the empty hive, and two pairs in their own hive. The tendency of the queen is to get in out of sight, and so where she happens to be she will get in the middle between the two combs that form the pair. Commence then in the extra hive, lifting out the comb next to the one that is farthest from you. As you lift it out, glance over the surface of its mate to see whether the queen is there, then examine the one in your hand, place it beyond its mate, and after examining the mate put it farthest from you, but close up to its mate. In this way go over all the pairs. Take a look at the bees clinging to the sides of the hive. If by that time you don't find her, better give it up till half an hour later, or still better until next day. For some reason it does not seem to be of much use to keep on looking if you don't find the queen after looking over two or three times, but by waiting an hour or so you may find her first thing.

Here's another way: Shake the bees off two or three frames and put them in an empty hive. Put a queen-excluding honey-board over this hive, and over this another hive, making all close between the two hives. Now take the combs one after another and shake or brush off all the bees into this upper hive, keeping a watch for the queen. The bees will run down through the excluder—if they don't go down to suit you, use a little smoke to hurry them—and the queen not being able to get through the excluder, will be seen.

4. They have been kept three weeks or more, I think, but they must be supplied with food and water.

Using Combs of Candied Honey.

I have about 40 brood-combs, and the honey in them is candied solid. Are they of any use to bees in the shape they are? What would you do with such combs? C. C. C.

ANSWER.—Of course the combs can be melted up and the honey then used for feeding the bees, but I think I'd rather save the combs whole. If you give them to the bees they will clean out the candied honey, but it will be a waste. You may, however, save it in this way: Set a hive filled with candied combs on the stand where a colony now is, and on top of the hive containing the colony. Close the entrance at the bottom of the lower hive, and the bees in emptying the cells will let the candied honey fall to the bottom, then you can collect it and melt it to feed. They may carry out some of the grains of honey, but nothing like as much as they would if the entrance was open at the bottom. Of course the entrance must

be open to the upper hive. It will help matters if you will moisten the combs, unless they have been kept in a damp place.

If no other bees are about, you can have the work done more rapidly by setting the hives filled with the combs a few rods away from the bees, having them properly arranged to catch the granules thrown out from the cells. Better clean out every evening after the bees stop flying.

What Ails the Bees?

There are lots of bees in the hive, but they don't work much, if any. They have lots of honey. I have been trying to feed them syrup made of granulated sugar and a little maple syrup. I put it inside the hive, and then outside, and they would hardly touch it. A colony by the side of it would take it fast enough. Once in a while a bee goes in with a load of pollen, while the colony beside it brings in lots. The combs are built from one frame to the other, so I can't take them out. C. C.

Belleville, Mich.

ANSWER.—Hard to tell what the trouble is. Maybe they're lazy bees, and maybe they're queenless. Unless the combs are too badly crossed, it would be a good plan to straighten them up, cutting loose the attachments, and getting them so they are movable.



"Oil-Can Frauds" in California.

On page 220 of Gleanings for March 15 I find an item entitled "Coal-Oil Can Frauds," copied from the American Bee Journal, which strikes me very forcibly, and so I should like to ask a few questions for information.

1. What do new cans cost in the East?
2. Is the American Bee Journal interested in a can-factory?
3. Is not a good, bright coal-oil can as good as any if thoroughly cleaned and deodorized?

I think we must use coll-oil cans in this part of California, as long as we can get them, while new cans cost 29½ cents apiece. The strongest argument in favor of new cans is that they do not have to be cleaned. Some men are slovenly about anything they do, while others don't care so long as they can get their goods off their hands. This class should suffer, and not those who do their work thoroughly. In this warm climate it is an easy matter to make a coal-oil can as sweet as a rose. Perhaps you will not believe this unless I give the recipe for cleaning the can and removing the odor. It is this:

Keep the cans prepared some two or three weeks ahead of the time they will be needed. To clean, first take off the oil-faucet; punch a small hole in one corner of the can; drain out all the oil that will run; expose in the sun for a few days the cans thus drained, then use hot water and gold-dust washing-powder thoroughly. Follow this by rinsing till clean, and again place in the hot sun. In a few days it will be impossible to perceive the scent of oil in them. Cans must be left open while taking their sun-bath, and the open end up, to give the evaporating water a chance to escape.

We need some cheaper method than we now have for putting up our extracted honey; but what shall it be? We have no honey-barrels on this coast—not to my knowledge, at least; and even if we had, they would not hold honey in this climate.

[Mr. York is in no way interested in the sale of square cans; in fact, I do not believe he even knows what the cans can be bought for. It is true that second-hand oil-cans may be bought cheaply; but when we come to figure the fuss of cleaning them up, and the risk of not getting them clean, I am very much of the opinion that they will not be found any cheaper than new cans, especially when bought in car lots by

bee-keepers clubbing together. But now since the Exchange has come into existence, every member of it can buy at car-load rates. But there is one thing that you evidently do not count on; and that is, that dealers here are prejudiced against any California honey put up in old oil-cans, or old cans of any sort. I have no doubt that you can make the cans clean and sweet; but I am a little afraid that some bee-keepers will make a bungle of it. Let a few cans of this oily honey get in with a lot of good honey, and the whole will be condemned. Dealers will, on the slightest pretext, knock the price down, and California bee-keepers cannot afford to take any chances.—Ed.]—Gleanings.

The Low Prices of Honey.

I happen to know that, within less than 100 miles of San Francisco, amber extracted sold last summer at 15 cents per pound, or two pounds for a quarter, and comb honey is unknown save at the holidays, when it brings from 20 to 25 cents. The grocers in Los Angeles to-day, February, 1896, charge their customers from 8 to 10 cents per pound for honey that the producer receives only from 4 to 4½ cents for.

Is the consumer benefited by the low prices the producer has to take? Certainly not. I believe a part of those profits belongs to the producer and a part to the consumer. The question is, How are we to obtain what justly belongs to us? It is possible that, in order to help ourselves, we may have to first help the consumer.

I contend that the real remedy for low prices with us is an enlarged demand. It goes without saying, that a demand far in excess of the present supply can be created by placing honey before the consumer at a price that he can afford to pay. The consumer is the poor man; the masses are poor, and the masses must have cheap food. It is said, that for every ill there is a remedy. I believe we have our remedy within our grasp. Let us establish, through our Exchange, selling-agencies for our honey in every town and city we can reach. Let the honey be packed by the Exchange to suit any market; let it be covered by the Exchange guaranty, and be sold at Exchange prices. Make those prices such as will afford a fair price to the producer, a fair compensation to the agent, and it surely will be a much lower price than he now pays, to the consumer. When an agent tampers with Exchange goods or Exchange prices, bounce him. Sell no honey under any circumstances to wholesalers to be repacked—glucosed. If they want honey in small packages we will pack it for them, and put our seal upon every package.—C. H. CLAYTON, in Gleanings.

An Object Lesson.

I made up my mind that the people wanted educating, and I proposed to give them an object-lesson. I had some cards printed, saying that, if it was warm and pleasant Saturday, I would give a free exhibition on the public square at 2:30. The next Saturday was a fine, warm day, and at the appointed time I drove up with a large farm-wagon, having on it an observatory hive, a three-frame nucleus, one large hive without bees, an extractor, oil-stove, tin pails to heat water in, uncapping-knife and box, ten supers with uncapped combs, water-pail, and the same old "barrel of molasses."

Mounting the deck seat of the wagon, and taking an old fish-horn, I gave them a fish-horn and bell solo (it was not so low but that the whole village could hear it). Collecting my audience, I gave them a talk on bees and honey with a great deal of truth and information, and some nonsense mixed in, showing them the bees in the observatory hive, taking a frame from the nucleus and then from the supers, explaining the mode of uncapping and throwing it from the combs. I got a boy in the crowd to turn the crank of the extractor, letting it run into the pail; and when it was about half full I turned it into the barrel. Some of the combs I ran through the extractor five or six times, and it worked just as well.

The result was I sold my barrel of honey and all I had in the combs, and could have sold more if I had had it, and convinced the public that honey could be in barrels and not be molasses.

When I got home and counted up my cash, I found I had \$79.75 for about 2½ hours' work. As nearly as I could judge, I got about 20 cents per pound for the honey.

A week after, I went to a town of about 7,000 inhabitants, about six miles from here. I had the same show, and two barrels of honey. The police saw that no one disturbed me. I sold all my honey, took \$165 in cash, and never moved my wagon. Another community was educated. I go there now and supply the grocers, and have no trouble.—GEO. L. VINAL, in Gleanings.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Michigan Convention was held according to notice, April 23 and 24, but the attendance was not large, as it was a little out of season, and spring work had commenced with the farmers. But a pleasant time was had. The report of the proceedings will appear in the Bee Journal shortly.

Contributions by Women.—We had hoped, in this number of the Bee Journal, to have all the "Contributed Articles" written by women, but we failed to get a sufficient number to respond to our invitation, so we must content ourselves with publishing the articles of those who did approve of our idea. Mrs. Heater's is the first (see first page), which will be followed by others in due time.

'Tis a pity that the majority of the few women bee-keepers are so modest, and backward in coming forward. But probably they can't help it, so we must be satisfied with what they feel inclined to do.

Longevity in Bees.—The April Review contained some articles on this subject taken from the columns of the American Bee Journal of 1893, by Mr. J. R. Bellaury and Dr. C. C. Miller. In a foot-note, Editor Hutchinson says:

I think that this subject of longevity among bees is a point that needs careful experiment. It would, perhaps, explain why one colony does so much better work than another that is no more populous. Just notice if the colonies that do not have so very large quantities of brood, yet store the most honey, have queens that live to an unusual age. If they do, here is a starting point anyway, to breed from the queens of such colonies. Perhaps we will soon have queens offered for sale that are bred from "queens that are five years old."

Here is a chance for the bee-experiment stations to try their hand. If Hon. R. L. Taylor "tackles" it, there's bound to be something found out.

Crimson Clover was thus written about by Mr. A. I. Root, in Gleanings for April 1:

At this date (March 27) our crimson clover has stood the winter, and especially the intense hard freezing and alternate thawing of March, almost without injury. The piece that was put in with buckwheat in July is almost a perfect stand. It

is the greenest and prettiest piece of clover I ever saw in my life at this time of the year. That sown among the early corn at the last time of cultivating, about the first of August, looks almost as well, but the stand is not as good, and so on clear up to that which was sown up into September. The earlier it was put into the ground, the better is the stand. All that we sowed during the month of August will probably make a fair crop; but where it was sown as late as September it will hardly be worth bothering with. Of course, our extremely dry weather in the fall may have had something to do with it. We may rejoice in this: Crimson clover will stand the average winter of northern Ohio when the seed is sown in July or early in August.

When our patch gets to its best we propose to plow it under so as to get a place for our Thoroughbred potatoes. With the present high price of hay, it seems almost wicked to plow under such a crop of green feed. Of course, the great point is that you have a heavy stand of clover on your ground in nine or ten months after the seed was put in.

We shall be glad to hear other reports about crimson clover, for it is also a fine honey-plant, and, when better known, will likely be grown more extensively wherever it will stand the climate.

The California Honey Outlook for 1896 is not at all encouraging for our friends on the Western Coast. One of the prominent bee-keepers, and an officer of the Exchange, wrote us on April 22:

"The present outlook for a honey crop is very poor, and at our Director's meeting to-day the opinion was freely expressed that there would be no production of honey this year in Southern California."

Well, what may be California's loss may be a gain to other States that have a crop. Everything in this region, so far, points to a good honey crop. We'd like to see it once—just for a change. One or two good honey years would send the circulation of the American Bee Journal away ahead, we think. It might help the editor's circulation, also.

Bees and Grapes.—On page 291 will be found a contribution from W. S. Fultz, one of the veterans in bee-keeping, whose views are entitled to respect on that account. Plainly he does not believe in the innocence of the bee as related to fruit-tasting. The American Bee Journal has no desire that anything but the truth should come uppermost, however strong the desire that the truth might run one way or another. If there is clear evidence that bees puncture grapes, by all means let us not insist that they never do so. At the same time, it is well to be careful that no mistake is made, and we have faith enough in bee-keepers to believe that they are not altogether blinded by prejudice. The late discussion as to bees fertilizing strawberries shows that pretty clearly, for a number of them were not slow to assert that they had had fair opportunity for observation without ever seeing a bee working on strawberries. Certainly, it would be to their interest, as bee-keepers, to keep quiet on that score.

Neither have there been wanting those who insisted that their bees did injure fruit, among them those who would not be silenced if they believed they were right. If Mr. Fultz has good evidence that bees perforate grapes, he is right in making known his belief. He cites Dr. Miller as agreeing with him, and it is true that the Doctor stoutly insisted that he believed bees did pierce grapes, but he had no reply to make to C. P. Dadant, when the latter asked him whether he could stand up before a wall and bite into its flat surface. Mr. Dadant's argument was that the jaws of the bee could no more grasp anything on the surface of the grape than the Doctor's teeth could on the surface of the wall. Later on, Dr. Miller admitted that when he found his grapes worked on by the bees, he found the berries were first pierced with a hole in the shape of a dumb-bell—a hole that would readily be made by the bill of a bird at one stroke. But a still stronger proof that his bees did not make the initial attack on the

grapes occurred in a subsequent year, when the bees were idle for want of pasturage, but the grapes were left entirely untouched, just because, for some reason, the birds were not on hand to prepare the way for the bees.

Now, is it not possible that Mr. Fultz, like Dr. Miller, has been mistaken? In each case there is circumstantial evidence, but no one has yet said that he has seen a bee pierce a grape. Strong inducements have been offered the bees to do so—tempting grapes have been placed before them, and they have been seen to run all over them apparently looking for a weak point of attack, but they were either too modest to pierce the skin of a grape while under the fire of observing eyes, or else they were unable to do so. After a hole is made in the grape, the bees have no trouble in sucking out the juice, and probably they could grasp and pull the torn skin just as they can grasp the splinter of wood.

If bees pierce grapes, some one ought to be able to see them in the act. Mr. Fultz saw a bee alight upon a sound grape, and when the bee left the grape it was pierced. But he did not see the bee pierce the grape. That leaves room for the doubt that there may have been a hole unnoticed before the arrival of the bee. If bees actually pierce grapes, some ought to be able to say: "I saw a bee in the act of piercing a grape." Is any one ready to say this?

Prof. Cook's Many Friends will be pained to hear of the death of Mrs. Cook, April 16. She was a great sufferer, and death was a welcome release. It is probably safe to say that the sympathies of the larger part of the Bee Journal family go out to the good man in his great bereavement. When informing us of Mrs. Cook's death, the Professor wrote thus tenderly:

CLAREMONT, Calif., April 20, 1896.

DEAR MR. YORK:—It is with a great burden of sorrow that I have to report that on last Thursday evening Mrs. Cook went to her long home. This was not a surprise, for we had

known for a long time that it must be; and as the last hours of her life were filled with very severe suffering, we were almost rejoiced when the release came, sad and unbearable as it seems to feel that we shall never again have her with us. She had a fixed and abiding trust in Him who doeth all things well; and we are all sure that what is our loss is her eternal gain, for now she is in the arms of Eternal Love. She went with no fear, but only sorrowed that she had to leave us behind to mourn her loss.

A. J. Cook.

The Season in Minnesota.—In the Farm, Stock and Home for May 1, we find the following paragraph from the pen of the editor of the bee-department, Mr. B. Taylor, of Forestville, Minn.:

We are having much rain here this spring, and the white clover is showing in every pasture and waste place; this is also basswood year here, and we expect a big honey crop in 1896, and shall leave no task undone to be ready for it. Now is the time to not only give colonies needed attention, but have hives, sections, foundation and other needed supplies ready before the main honey-flow and swarming-time come. In good years much honey is nearly always lost by the average bee-keeper by not being ready. To succeed in honey-production the necessary work must not only be done at the right time, but also in the right way, and the best way can be learned only by much study, and bringing mind as well as muscle into active play.

A Honey-Leaflet is being considered by Editor Hutchinson, of the Bee-Keepers' Review. He is looking the field over carefully, and then expects to prepare one himself. We shall await with interest the result, for Mr. H. is sure to get up a good leaflet when he starts on it.

The Pacific Northwest is getting to be quite a honey country. An exchange says: "The honey product of the entire Pacific Northwest last year was near the value of \$75,000. The industry will increase very fast the coming season, markets for the product being very abundant."

PERSONAL MENTION.

MR. E. N. DRAPER, of Atchison, Kans., is in deep sorrow, caused by the drowning of his son, 14 years old, in the Missouri river. The Bee Journal extends its sympathy in our friend's bereavement.

PROF. A. J. COOK, of Claremont, Calif., at the late meeting of the British Bee-Keepers' Association, was made an honorary member in place of the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, who died last October.

MR. ERNEST W. HALSTEAD, of Mississippi, says: "The American Bee Journal is the queen of the colony of bee-papers. I could not do without it for a great deal more than it costs." We would like ten thousand more subscribers just like Mr. Halstead.

MR. J. H. MARTIN has been elected Secretary of the California Bee-Keepers' Exchange, the former Secretary, Mr. Youngken, having other business requiring his undivided attention, was forced to resign. Mr. Martin needs no introduction or commendation, as all know him as "The Rambler." Success to him and the new Exchange.

MR. C. F. MUTH, of Cincinnati, in a recent number of Gleanings, gave "the other side" of the honey commission business; that is, his side. He tells how some honey-producers impose upon dealers when shipping. Verily, there are at least two sides to the question. No, bee-keepers are not all, and altogether, perfect just yet. Wings have not begun to sprout on them—neither upon some of the honey commission men.

MRS. H. STILES, of the State of Washington, wrote when renewing her subscription: "I have taken the American Bee Journal two years, and am much pleased with it. I find something in it every week that is worth the price of the journal to me."

MR. B. S. K. BENNETT, of the Pacific Bee Journal, has made quite an improvement in the second quarterly number of his little paper. He says Editor Hutchinson "is just the nicest editor" he knows. Too bad he doesn't know all the editors. At least half of them are "the nicest" folks on earth; the rest are—well, we're all trying hard to keep up with the others.

MR. A. I. ROOT is, and has been for a good many years, a good deal of a preacher, if we may judge from his sermonettes in Gleanings. If he practices all he preaches—that is, takes all of his own medicine—he must be a very busy man, and ought to be pretty healthy spiritually. Between good potatoes and better sermons, the readers of Gleanings ought to be well-kept in both body and soul.

MR. F. H. JEWEL, of Richmond, Va., some time ago, sent Gleanings a sample of crimson clover honey that Editor Root called "fully equal in every respect to any clover honey he ever saw." We think that is the first honey of the kind we have ever heard of. If it equals sweet clover honey, it surely is fine. The more we eat of the sweet clover honey the better we like it. Shouldn't wonder if we'd soon say it's the best of all honeys. It is the best we ever have eaten, and we've sampled quite a number of kinds, considering our youthfulness!

Bee-Keeper's Guide—see page 301.

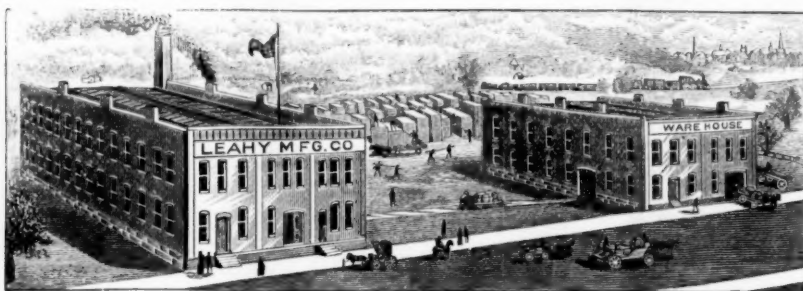
Queens and Queen-Rearing.

If you want to know how to have queens fertilized in upper stories while the old queen is still laying below; how you may safely introduce any queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly; all about the different races of bees; all about shipping queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.; all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know—send for Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing"—a book of over 170 pages, which is as interesting as a story. Here are some good offers of this book:

Bound in cloth, postpaid, \$1.00; or clubbed with the BEE JOURNAL for one year—both for only \$1.75; or given free as a premium for sending us three new subscribers to the BEE JOURNAL for a year at \$1.00 each.

"Facts and Figures" is the title of a little book which deals with the live stock and kindred statistics of the country in general and Chicago in particular. It is full of interesting records of great value to those interested in the live-stock industry. It is issued by Wood Brothers, of Chicago, Ill., and South Omaha, Nebr. They send it free to live-stock men who write for it.

Please Send Us the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.



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Leahy Mfg. Co.:—I have received the bill of goods. I must say they are the choicest lot of Hive-Stuff I have ever received from any place. I admire the smoothness of your work, and your close selection of lumber. Yours very truly, O. K. OLMSTEAD, Orleans, Nebr.

Dear Sirs:—The Sections arrived in due time, and are all O. K. so far as examined. They are simply perfection. I can't see how you can furnish such goods at such low prices. I hope you may live long and do well. Yours respectfully, Z. S. WEAVER, Courtney, Tex.

Gents:—I received the "Higginsville Smoker" all O. K. It's a dandy; please find enclosed stamps for another. Yours truly, ORTO ENDERS, Oswegatche, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I have bought Supplies from nearly all the large manufacturers by the carload, and I must say yours are as good as the best. Indeed, in many lines they are the best. It is a pleasure to handle them. E. T. FLANAGAN, Belleville, Illinois.

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For the purpose of introducing our One-Piece Section to the bee-keepers generally, we have concluded to make the price \$2.00 per 1,000 for the month of April. Now is the time to get your Sections cheap. We have a choice lot of Section Lumber, gotten out of young timber, and we can furnish you the nicest Section to be had. Write for Sample Section Free.

THE MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.,

May 1st, 1896.

14Ctf

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MARSHFIELD, Wood Co., WIS.

That Queen-Clipping Device Free!

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING OFFER:

We have arranged with the inventor of the new Queen-Clipping Device (Mr. Monette), to offer it to our present subscribers as a Premium for getting new subscribers.

Send us just one new name for the American Bee Journal a year (with \$1.00), and we will mail you the Queen-Clipping Device FREE of charge. Or, the Queen-Clipping Device will be sent postpaid for 50 cts. But why not get it as a Premium by the above offer? You can't earn 50 cts. any easier. Almost every bee-keeper will want this Device. See page 130 (Feb. 27) for full description of it. Complete directions accompany each one sent out. It is a most ingenious and useful article. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

General Items.

Wintered Well.

Bees have wintered well around here. I have not heard of any losses at all.

N. RICHARDSON,

Blooming Prairie, Minn., April 20.

Fine Weather for Bees.

We are having fine weather for bees now, and I never knew them to get more honey from the fruit-bloom than they are now.

EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 23.

Nailing Hoffman Frames.

I notice in April 1 of Gleanings what Mr. C. Davenport says about nailing the Hoffman frames. I had some of the trouble which he describes when I first began to use them. If one would avoid this difficulty, he should commence nailing by slipping the first end-bar onto the top-bar with the square edge of the end-bar towards the body. Then change ends with the top-bar, and that will bring the square edge of the second end-bar in the same direction.

By following this order of nailing, or reversing it, one will have no trouble so far as his own apiary is concerned. But if he should ever have occasion to get frames from some one who started nailing differently from him, he would have trouble. If one should nail with the square edges in the direction of the person, and another should nail with the V edges in the same direction, the V edges would not come against the square edges unless half of the frame were turned upside down, and the larger part of the frame held above the top of the hive. Bee-keepers should agree on which way they will nail, and then all nail alike.

EDWIN BEVINS.

Leon, Iowa.

Extracted vs. Comb Honey.

Occasionally I see something in the Bee Journal that is quite at variance with my ideas and experience. I noticed the discussion at the meeting of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association, about the advisability of doing away with the honey-extractor. Bee-keepers have always been told that it would pay them to have an extractor, if they possessed only a few colonies of bees. If I am not mistaken some of those who took part in the discussion used to manufacture and sell extractors; however, I am not sure of this. But what I started out to do, was to give some of my experience in selling honey.

Although I have not been a large honey-producer, I have always sold my entire surplus crop direct to the consumer—peddled it from a wagon. My experience dates back to 1872, when I commenced with five colonies, and have produced since that time from 300 or 400 pounds up to 5,000 or 6,000 in a season. I have always had the prejudice to contend with against extracted honey, but now I am going to tell those Colorado comb-honey men something that they don't seem to know, and that is, that there is almost as strong a prejudice against their nice Colorado comb honey as against extracted. There is

A HANDY TOOL-HOLDER!

Sent by Express, for \$1.50; or with the Bee Journal
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Every Manufacturer, Miller, Carpenter, Cabinet Maker, Machinist, Wheelwright and Quarryman, Farmer, or any one using a grindstone, should have one of these Tool-Holders. One boy can do the work of two persons, and grind much faster, easier and with perfect accuracy. Will hold any kind of tool, from the smallest chisel to a draw shave or ax. Extra attachment for sharpening scythe blades included in the above price. The work is done without wetting the hands or soiling the clothes, as the water flows from the operator. It can be attached to any size stone for hand or steam power, is always ready for use, nothing to get out of order, and is absolutely worth 100 times its cost.

No farm is well-equipped unless it has a Tool-Holder. Pays for itself in a short time.

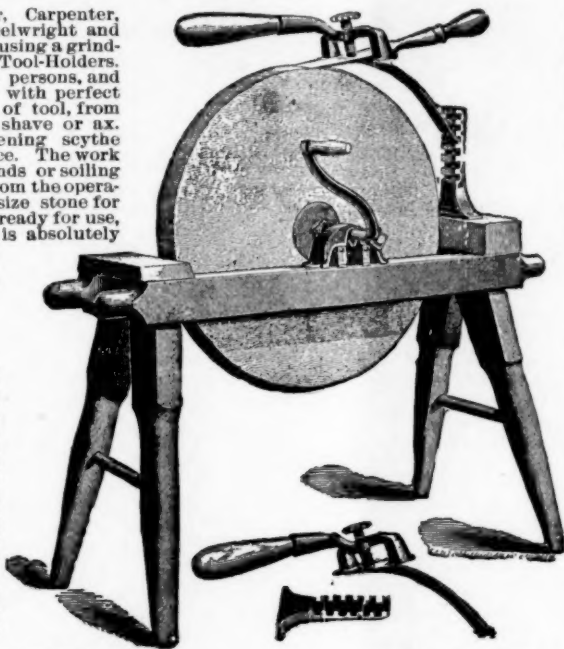
How to Use the Holder.

DIRECTIONS.—The Tool is fastened securely in the Holder by a set-screw and can be ground to any desired bevel by inserting the arm of the Holder into a higher or lower notch of the standard. While turning the crank with the right hand, the left rests on an steady the Holder; the Tool is moved to the right or left across the stone, or examined while grinding, as readily and in the same way as if held in the hands.

For grinding **Round-Edge Tools**, the holes in the standard are used instead of the notches.

Address, **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

CHICAGO, ILL.



one class that will tell you that the comb is manufactured and filled, and sealed all complete, artificially. Another class will tell you that it is the work of the bees, but that the bees are fed on glucose and cheap syrup, or almost anything. They seem to think that the bees will store anything in the combs if it is a little sweet. I have been selling Colorado honey more or less for the last year and a half, and I know what I write from experience.

Carthage, Mo.

L. G. PURVIS.

Not So Bad, After All.

Mr. Bargehr, on page 236, says the bees in this section are all dead except his 22 colonies. With due respect to Mr. Bargehr, I must say the facts are not so discouraging as he reports. I live within three miles of his home, and have wintered 63 colonies without a single loss. We had a mild winter here, and bee-mortality should be small where they are properly cared for. I think the gentleman has reference to some old-fogy farmers in this section, who keep bees that board themselves, or die in the attempt. I have sent sample copies of the Bee Journal to such, but they say ye editors, or city chaps, talk well on paper, but know very little about the practical part of bee-keeping; and they are prone to follow the "good old way" of their unsuccessful fathers. I think the sooner such over-cautious individuals "wind up" with empty boxes and moth-eaten combs, the better.

A. B. BAIRD.

Belle-Vernon, Pa., April 11.

SECTIONS CHEAP! * * *

In order to reduce stock we will sell
40,000 $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ 40,000 $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{15}{16}$ 250,000 $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
150,000 $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ 80,000 $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 7$ -to-ft,

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These Sections are all of good quality and manufacture, and prices will be maintained for a short time only.

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Be sure to mention the American Bee Journal when you write.

Fruit-Plants Free!

ALL CHOICE VARIETIES.

- No. 1—Eight Snyder Blackberry Plants. \$1.00
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- No. 3—6 Fay Prolific Currants. 1.00
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- No. 5—3 Blackcap Gregg Raspberries, 3 Choice Red Raspberries, 12 to a Beauty Strawberries and 2 Fay Pro. Curr. 1.00
- No. 6—4 Snyder Blackberry, 4 Golden Queen Raspberry, 12 Asparagus R'ts and 10 Erie Blackb'ry Root Cuttings. 1.00
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Special Offer—Your choice of any ONE of the above 7 Numbers for sending us one new subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00, and 15 cts. to pay Postage on the Plants.

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Sweet Clover & Canada.

At the following prices:

5 lbs. 10 lbs. 25 lbs. 50 lbs.
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Also a quantity of Motherwort and Catnip seed. Prices on application.

EGGS for Hatching. Buff Leghorns, Indian Games, & Light Brahmas. Choice Birds. A breeder for 30 years. Prices on application

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881 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.
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For Sale HOME, APIARY, QUEENS.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Block of ground, some fruit, good 6-room dwelling, shop, stable, honey-house and poultry-house [over 3,000 square feet of floor]. 100 colonies of bees in chaff hives and fully equipped for comb honey, all in town of 1000 population and good alfalfa range and good water. Price, \$3,000. If unsold June 15th, will unqueen, and offer 2 year clipped queens at 25c; 1 year, unclipped, at 50c each. July 15th and after, young queens at 60c each—all Italian and safe arrival guaranteed. This is a rare bargain, but I must get my wife to a lower altitude. Book your orders at once if you want these queens.

19 Att' **R. C. AIKIN, Loveland, Colo.**



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Honey-Jars, Shipping-Cases, and everything that bee-keepers use. **Root's Goods at Root's Prices**, and the best shipping point in the country.

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—HAS THE BEST—

Italian Queens for Sale

Untested, ready now, 75c. apiece; 6 for \$4.25, or 12 for \$8.00. Tested, \$1.25. Select Tested, best, \$2.00. Pay for Queens on arrival. I guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction.

14 Att'

OZAN, ARK.

Colorado and Farmer Bee-Keeping.

On page 219, Mr. John Seton questions the accuracy of that average yield of 150 pounds of comb honey. Well, when I got my information from the dealer who purchased the honey, who had been to Rocky Ford and talked with the man who ran the bees, I may be excused for lending blind credence to the tale.

He says I ought to know that there were yards near me that yielded almost nothing. (But he does not say whether those yards were run by up-to-date bee-keepers or not.) I do know it, and said nothing to imply that I didn't. But I was talking about the yards of "apiarists," as Bee-Master would say. The gentleman he refers to, who got some 2,000 pounds from 400 colonies, and would need to feed 4,000 pounds to winter, is not, I believe, a modern bee-keeper. If wrong in this matter, I will be glad to be corrected. The same remark applies to those others who obtained "almost nothing"—one of them only half a mile from me. Mr. Seton himself refers to the "best apiarists" in the Rocky Ford region. How's this?

I have heard, too, of prime swarms being sold for 50 cents (though I never ran across them); but the same remark applies to them, too, or rather their owners. The man who would sell a first swarm right in the honey-flow for less than a good round sum, knows nothing about modern bee-keeping. What he does, doesn't count.

I would like to know a little more about that "much sold as comb which was cut out of brood-frames." That is the first I heard about it. About how many bee-keepers are engaged in that

BUY "DIRECT FROM FACTORY," BEST MIXED PAINTS

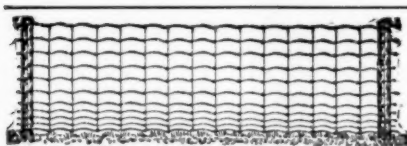
At WHOLESALE PRICES, Delivered FREE For Houses, Barns, Roofs, all colors, and SAVE Dealers profits. In use 54 years. Endorsed by Grange & Farmers' Alliance. Low prices will surprise you. Write for Samples. O. W. INGERSOLL, 289 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12A13 Mention the American Bee Journal

MURDERED

We have killed high prices. Give me a trial order and be convinced that good Queens can be reared for 50 cts. each. Untested, 50 cts.; Tested, 75 cts. Golden Italians, 3-Banded Italians, and Silver-Gray Carniolans, all the same price. Best of References given.

C. B. BANKSTON,

13A14 CHRIESMAN, Burleson Co., TEX.
Mention the American Bee Journal.



AN IRISHMAN'S REASON.

A group of Kentucky farmers were discussing fences. One only, defended a ratchet device, all the others preferred "the Page." Each in turn gave his reasons, a son of the "ould sod" last. "Begorra!" said he, "I'd rayther hev a cow that'll coom up hersilt than be goin afther her twice a day."

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

WHEN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT, MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

A New Method

of refining wax without acid.

Result Better

Comb Foundation.

My prices are also the lowest.

A Job-Lot of No. 2

Polished Sections

Equal in finish to any No. 1's. 1 M. \$1.75; 2 M. \$3.40; 3 M. \$4.80; 5 M. \$7.50. Or I can furnish a cheaper quality. Also, a full line of

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See my List with prices.

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11A9t Mention the American Bee Journal.

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220 Market St., - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TEXAS QUEENS.

If you are in need of Queens, let me have your order. Price-List Free.

8A26t J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.

practice; and about how much was the "much?"

I don't know what Mr. Seton means when he says "I guess Mr. Thompson extracted quite a bit from the same source." My reported yield was 24 pounds of comb honey. Two of my colonies gave three supers apiece of comb honey, and several of them yielded two apiece. I produced about as much extracted as comb, I believe, but did not allow that to influence my estimate, which was on a strictly comb-honey basis. Moreover, I did not extract from the brood-chamber, but from regular extracting-supers. I know of two beekeepers, or apiarists, one near Morrison and one near Littleton, who did well last summer. I regret that I cannot give their averages.

What Mr. Seton has said, if properly interpreted, furnishes a pretty good commentary on the idea that general farmers should keep bees. I agree with him in saying, "There are many parts of Colorado with all the bee-keepers they need." See page 213, first few lines, for more confirmation.

The argument that Mr. Hammond gives on page 220 for bee-keeping by farmers misses the point entirely. To illustrate: My neighbor, half a mile away, who got almost nothing from his bees, is no "kid-glove" farmer. He is one of the kind who gets up at 4 o'clock the year round, and works hard until late at night. There is nothing lazy about him. But why didn't he get as much from his bees as I did last summer? That's what I'd like to know. And whatever the reason is, I am pretty safe in saying that the great majority of farmers are just like him. What ought to be, is very different from what is.

I did not make the broad statement that "farmers could not keep bees and make them a success." Whatever farmers are really competent to do so, by all means let them keep bees. The average farmer is the man we are talking about. We have had a good deal of indefinite, goody-goody talk, that the farmer ought to do this, and ought to do that, but nobody seems to care about what he actually does, and will keep on doing.

Arvada, Colo. F. L. THOMPSON.

Sweet Clover for Honey.

Sweet clover (*Melilotus*) is one of the chief honey-producing plants here. It grows abundantly along the roadsides, in gravel pits and poor soil. It attains a height of three to five feet, and when in full bloom the air is filled with its fragrance.

This common plant was introduced into this neighborhood by a Mr. Hintz, a bee-keeper, about eight years ago. Its flowers appear early in July, and continue until destroyed by frost. During a dry spell it dried up last year and shed its leaves, and again after a heavy rain its foliage put in its appearance once more, in full bloom, with the bees busily working on it all day long. I have not known it to be killed by winter.

To this plant I must credit my share of honey procured, since without sweet clover my crop would have been a failure. One colony produced 110 pounds of honey—all nice, white, clear honey, with a fine flavor.

I do not favor growing it for hay, since the stems are too thick. Every beekeeper should sow at least a few pounds

ORIGINAL BINGHAM SMOKERS

Wonderful Record!

HAVE LASTED 17 YEARS.

—BEST ON EARTH.

Always Give Perfect Satisfaction.

My cool Wire Handle and Bent Nose were patented 1892, are the original, my best invention since my open or direct draft Patent, 1878, that revolutionized Bee-Smokers. My Handle and Nose Patent bent all the other smoker noses. None but Bingham Smokers have all the best improvements. If you buy genuine Bingham Smokers and Honey-Knives you will never regret it. The "Doctor," 1/4-inch larger than any other smoker on the market—3/4-inch stove, by mail, \$1.50

Conqueror, 3 "	1.10
Large, 2 1/2-in. "	1.00
Plain, 2-in. "	.70
Little Wonder, 2-in., wt. 10 oz.	.60

Bingham & Hetherington Honey-Knives, 80 cents.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

7A1f Mention the Bee Journal.

PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has No Sag in Brood-Frames

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has No Fishbone in the Sarpinus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made

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Beginners should have a copy of the Amateur Bee-Keeper, a 70-page book by Prof. J. W. Rouse. Price 25 cents; if sent by mail, 28c. The little book and the Progressive Bee-Keeper (a live, progressive 28-page monthly journal) one year, 65c. Address any first-class dealer, or

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Will Produce
PERFECT FRUIT

We tell you all about spraying and care of fruit in our 32-Pg. illustrated book—free. Our Pumps and Nozzles win highest honors in every test.

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Bee-keepers should give it a test, and my All-Wax Foundation. I will guarantee there is no better made, as six years ago I discarded the old way of dipping for wax sheets, and a new invention of my own was discovered, which enables me to make the toughest kind of Foundation; also, no acid used to purify the Beeswax, and it preserves the smell of honey, which is more acceptable to the bees. Now is the time to send wax and have it worked up at low prices. Send for Samples and Catalog with low prices. Wax wanted at 31c cash, or 33c trade, delivered.

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12A13t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Canada Up-to-date Bee-Supplies

at rock-bottom prices. Send for my annual Circular. A 12-inch Root Fdn. Mill in good order. 2nd hand, at a bargain for either Wax or Cash. Address,

W. A. CHRYSLER, Chatham, Ont.

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Abbott's Space.

Sections as low as the lowest for good goods.
Send for Circular and say what you want.
Special Agent for G. B. Lewis Co.'s goods.
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The "St. Joe" stands at the TOP.
Dovetailed Hives VERY CHEAP.
Dadant's New Process Foundation at
Dadant's prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Write for prices.

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Strong, full Colonies of Italian-Hybrid Bees, in Langstroth 9-frame hives, at \$5.00 per colony; 5 to 10 colonies, \$4.75 each. Special low price on larger orders. Bees are in good condition, and are fine honey-gatherers.

Italian Queens—after May 15—Untested, \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00; 12 for \$9.00.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

Reference—George W. York & Co. Address,

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Honey-Clovers & Buckwheat SEED FOR SALE.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers and Japanese Buckwheat, by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Alsike Clover	\$.70	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$ 5.75
Sweet Clover	.75	1.40	3.25	6.00
White Clover	1.25	2.00	4.50	8.00
Alfalfa Clover	.65	1.10	2.70	5.00
Crimson Clover	.55	.90	2.00	3.50
Jap. Buckwheat	.20	.35	.90	1.25

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

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For Sale ITALIAN QUEENS and BEES.

1 Frame Nucleus, with Queen,..... \$1.75

Queens, 50c each; 1/2 doz. \$2.75; 1 doz. 5.00

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

References—Young & Hamilton, Bankers, Clatsop Park, Ills.; W. Kaufman, Banker, and Lewis Wolf, P. M., Claytonville, Ills.

F. J. GUNZEL, Claytonville, Ills.

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BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

This 15th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to give away to our present subscribers, for the work of getting NEW subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published today. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without "THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE."

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The following offer is made to PRESENT subscribers only, and no premium is also given to the two new subscribers—simply the Bee Journal for one year:

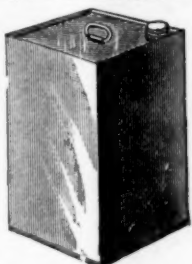
Send us Two New Subscribers to the Bee Journal (with \$2.00), and we will mail you a copy of Prof. Cook's book FREE as a premium. Prof. Cook's book alone sent for \$1.25, or we club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both together for only \$1.75. But surely anybody can get only 2 new subscribers to the Bee Journal for a year, and thus get the book as a premium. Let everybody try for it. Will you have one?

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Extracted Honey for Sale!!

The beautiful, white Willow-Herb Honey, in 60-lb. cans, f. o. b. Chicago, at 8 cents per



pound, 2 cans (120 lbs.) in a box. Single can, 8 1/2 cts. per pound.

Fine Basswood honey at same prices.

Sample of the honey mailed on receipt of 10 cts. This honey will give entire satisfaction, is guaranteed strictly pure Basswood and Willow-Herb honey. Better order at once, and begin to work up a trade before the new crop comes on. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

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A Bargain—EARLY QUEENS.

119 Colonies Italian Bees in Chaff Hives: two

acres land; good house; excellent well.

Early Queens—Tested, \$1.50; Untested,

75c.

E. L. CARRINGTON,

16Atf PETTUS, Bee Co., TEX.

Reference—1st National Bank of Beeville.

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Of Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation, and Everything used in the Bee-Industry.

I want the name and address of every Bee-keeper in America. No reason why you cannot do business with me. I have Cheap Lumber and Experienced Workmen; a good Water-Power Factory and know how to run it. I am supplying Dealers as well as consumers. Why not you? Send for Catalogues, Quotations, etc. W. H. PUTNAM, 1E RIVER FALLS, Pierce Co., WIS.

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MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR PERFECTION Cold-Blast Smokers,

Square Glass Honey Jars, Etc.

For Circulars, apply to CHAS. F. MUTH & SON, Cor. Freeman & Central Aves., Cincinnati, O. Send 10c for Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers.

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HONEY We have a large amount of Pure No. 1 Alfalfa we will sell cheap.

Wax Wanted.

Boss bee-escape Warranted the best, simplest and quickest Escape on the market. Sent postpaid to any address for 30 cts. It can be returned at our expense if it is not as represented, or we will send the Escape on trial to any bee-keeper wishing to test it in good faith. We are agents for the Ferguson Patent Hive with double-case Gate Honey-Board with the Escape. It is the easiest, quickest hive to handle for the production of comb honey. Address,

E. S. LOVESY & CO., 355 6th East St., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Mention the American Bee Journal. 9Atf

of sweet clover seed, along the roads. It will pay him more than any other honey-producing plant. It will grow year in and year out without any care, and will continually spread itself. I have not seen it grow in meadows, only occasionally a stalk or so is seen here and there.

The only objection I have to sweet clover is, that it does not bloom annually; instead, its flowers appear every two years.

The American Bee Journal is instructive and satisfactorily reliable, and I heartily recommend it to all who would be successful bee-keepers.

JOHN BODENSCHATZ.

Willow Springs, Ill., March 29.

Wind and Feed Mills.—There are not many of our readers who appreciate the amount of agricultural implement business done with foreign countries. At the present time there are large shipments of wind-mills being made. The Challenge Wind-Mill and Feed-Mill Co., of Batavia, Ill., writes us that they are making some very heavy shipments to foreign countries, are just now getting ready a carload for South America, and also have on the floor at the same time two shipments for Scotland and one for South Africa. This concern is doing a remarkably good business. They are patrons of our advertising columns, and they have our endorsement as a thoroughly reliable business firm, and in their manufacture every means is used to produce the very best machinery. Write them for a catalogue, mentioning this journal.

Convention Notices.

ILLINOIS.—The spring meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the home of Mr. O. J. Cummings, in Guilford, on May 19, 1896. Come, and bring your wives and friends interested in bees.

New Milford, Ills. B. KENNEDY, Sec.

Toronto Convention Report has been issued in pamphlet form, and will be mailed from the Bee Journal office for 25 cents. Better have a copy, if you have not read it. Only a limited number of copies were bound.

Catalogs for 1896.—We have received the following Catalogs, Price-Lists, etc., a copy of which may be obtained upon application, always being careful to say you saw their advertisement in the American Bee Journal:

Mrs. A. A. Simpson, Swarts, Pa.—Queens, Bees and Poultry.

Wm. H. Bright, Mazeppa, Minn.—Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

H. G. Quirin, Bellevue, O.—Queen-Bees.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

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R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Street.

New York, N. Y.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
120 & 122 West Broadway.

CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 486 Canal St.

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50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap.
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In the multitude of counsellors there is
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Hives Painted on the Inside.

Query 12.—Are hives which have been
painted with white lead and oil, on the inside,
acceptable to the bees? I saw in Gleanings
that Mr. Taylor recommends painting hives
on the inside, but I am afraid the bees will
not approve it?—COLO.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—They are accept-
able.

Prof. A. J. Cook—The bees will make
no objection.

R. L. Taylor—I doubt it, and I
shouldn't like if they did.

G. M. Doolittle—If paint gets dry and
hard it is all right for bees.

E. France—The bees won't object to
the paint, where frames are used.

Chas. Dadant & Son—Yes. No use to
paint them inside. The bees do it.

P. H. Elwood—I have never tried
them. Let those who have, answer.

B. Taylor—Yes. I have used them
for years, and know whereof I speak.

Dr. C. C. Miller—I don't believe they'd
object to it after the paint is well dried.

W. G. Larrabee—I have never painted
any, but I think I would prefer them not
painted.

H. D. Cutting—Inside painted hives
are all right if you give time for the
odor to pass off.

J. M. Hambaugh—The smell of paint
is very objectionable to bees. I would
be afraid to try it.

Emerson T. Abbott—I would not paint
hives on the inside. I do not think there
is any need for so doing.

W. R. Graham—I think inside paint-
ing, as far as the bees are concerned, is
all right, but not necessary.

Rev. M. Mahin—I think that newly-
painted hives would be objectionable.
Bees would not care for old and well-set
paint.

Allen Pringle—When the paint is
thoroughly dry it does not appear to be
offensive to the bees, but I would not
paint my hives on the inside.

Mrs. L. Harrison—Which Taylor—the
Michigander or the Minnesotan? I
would not be afraid to follow either, if I
could keep up with them.

J. E. Pond—Yes. At least I find no
trouble with bees accepting them on that
account. I should prefer not to paint
them inside, though, for other reasons.

James A. Stone—I have never tried it,
but I see no use in doing so, unless to
save the bees doing it, as they coat it
over with wax till it must be water-proof.

C. H. Dibbern—Yes, the bees will not
object to the paint if dried hard; but as
the bees will themselves do the painting
with propolis, I think it a waste of time
and material.

G. W. Demaree—If the paint is thor-
oughly dry and hard before bees are put
in painted hives, they do not appear to
object to the paint. But there is no use
in painting hives on the inside.

Eugene Secor—Yes. I have hived
swarms in newly-painted hives. Bees
will accept almost anything—when they
feel in the humor for it. But hives
painted on the inside are all right if you
winter in a good cellar. If not—well, I
don't know.

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FANCY.—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

No. 1.—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

CHICAGO, ILL., Apr. 23.—We quote: Fancy white, 15c.; No. 1 white, 12c. 13c.; fancy amber, 9c. 10c.; No. 1 amber, 7c. 8c.; fancy dark, 8c. 9c.; No. 1 dark, 7c. Extracted, white, 5c. 7c.; amber, 4c. 5c.; dark, 4c. 4½c. Beeswax, 30c. The number of sales are few, and prices are really nominal. The only activity shown is in a little fancy comb and beeswax.

R. A. B. & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Apr. 22.—We quote: No. 1 white, 9c. 10c.; fancy amber, 8c. 9c.; fancy dark, 7c. 8c. Extracted, white clover, 10c.; amber, 5c. 5½c.; dark, 4c. 4½c. Beeswax, 25c. 26c. Comb honey is dull. Extracted in fair demand. Beeswax lower. W. A. S.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Apr. 18.—We quote: No. 1 white, 13c. 14c.; No. 1 amber, 11c. 12c.; No. 1 dark, 8c. 10c. Extracted, white, 5c. 6c.; amber, 4c. 5c.; dark, 4c. 4½c. Beeswax, 25c. C. C. C. & Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Apr. 20.—We quote: Fancy white, 15c. 16c.; No. 1 white, 13c. 14c.; fancy dark, 8c. 9c.; No. 1 dark, 7c. 7½c. Beeswax, 25c. 28c. Trade very dull and honey not moving, except a few fancy lots; anything dark is hard to sell. B. & Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Apr. 20.—We quote: Fancy white, 14c.; No. 1 white, 12c.; No. 1 amber, 11c.; No. 1 dark, 8c. Extracted, white, 5½c. 6c. Beeswax, 29c. 30c. Market is quiet. Some demand for white comb, but buckwheat not wanted. White is selling at from 11c. 14c. and buckwheat at 8c. The market on extracted is unusually quiet, with large supplies of California. Beeswax steady at quotation. H. B. & S.

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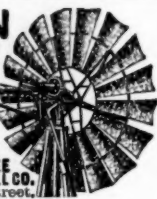
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and many other Dealers. All agree in saying that no goods are better than ours.

Those of our customers who formerly bought through Thos. G. Newman can get our Foundation in **Chicago, Ill.**, by addressing us at **118 Michigan Street.** We keep no other goods there.

We make a specialty of **Veils and Veil Stuffs** of best quality, cotton and silk.

"LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE"—Revised.

Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Smokers, Sections, Tin Pails, etc.
Samples of Foundation and Tulle FREE with Circular. Instructions to beginners with Circular. Send us your address.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
Mention the American Bee Journal. **HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.**

26c Cash Paid for Beeswax!

For all the **good, pure yellow BEESWAX** delivered to our office till further notice, we will pay 26 cents per pound, cash; or 30 cents for whatever part is exchanged for the American Bee Journal, Books or Seed, that we offer. If you want **cash promptly** for wax, send it on at once. Dark or impure wax not taken at any price. Address plainly,

George W. York & Co., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Lower Prices on Sections & Foundation

Improved facilities, increased output, and competition, together with hard times, tend to lower prices.

Root's No. 1 White Extra-Polished Sections

are superlative in quality, and are now offered for a short time at the following special prices for 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 any stock width: **1000, \$2.50; 2000, \$4.50; 3000, \$6.15; 5000, \$10.00.**

Cream Sections of such widths as we have in stock at 25c per 1000 less than the white.

The New Weed Process Comb Foundation

is superior to all others in every way, showing, from recent tests in Florida, five times greater resistance to sagging, making it possible to use a lighter grade with more feet to the pound, with greater safety than with the old process. Owing to decline in wax we reduce price of Foundation **3 cts.** a pound. Prices now are:

	Price per lb. in lots of 1 lb.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Heavy or Medium Brood Foundation.....	44c	43c	42c	40c
Light Brood.....	47c	46c	45c	43c
Thin Surplus.....	54c	53c	52c	50c
Extra-Thin Surplus.....	59c	58c	57c	55c

Lower prices on 100-lb. lots, and dealers supplied at special prices.

These wholesale dealers who handle Root's Goods in carload lots unite with us in above prices:

Walter S. Pouder, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo.
Joseph Nysewander, Des Moines, Iowa; Wm. A. Selser, Philadelphia, Pa.
M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.; Geo. E. Hilton, Fremont, Mich.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., MEDINA, OHIO.

118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.
1024 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn.

Syracuse, N. Y.
Mechanic's Falls, Maine.